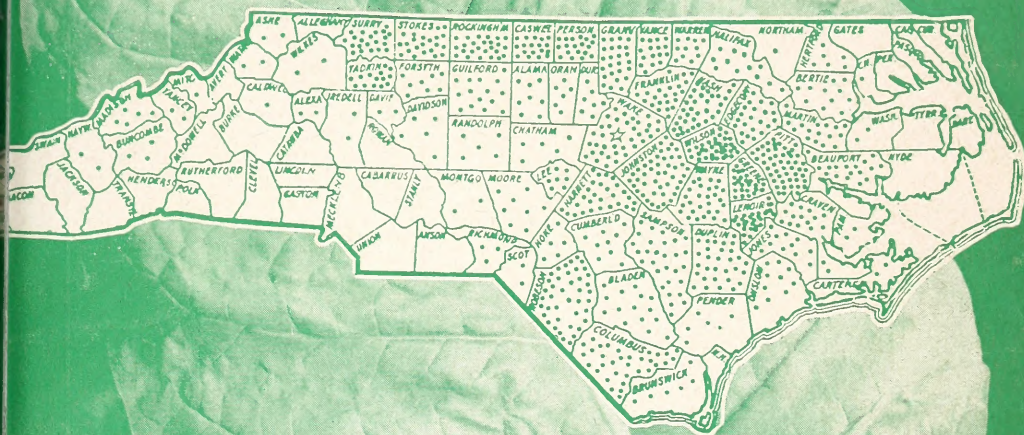


*North Carolina*  
**TOBACCO REPORT**  
*1959-1960*



**THE BULLETIN**  
of the  
**North Carolina Department of Agriculture**  
*L. Y. BALLENTINE, Commissioner*

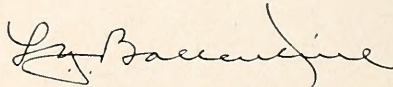


## FOREWORD

The ten years since the annual Tobacco Report was initiated have been eventful ones for North Carolina tobacco growers. Therefore, we hope this series of reports has well served the intended purpose to keep farmers and the tobacco industry informed of the current trends and outlook.

This eleventh issue of the Tobacco Report has been compiled and prepared by W. P. Hedrick and J. H. Cyrus, tobacco specialists with the Division of Markets, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture under the Research and Marketing Act.

Credit is due the Cooperative Crop Reporting Service of the North Carolina and United States Departments of Agriculture, and the Tobacco Branch of the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service for much of the statistical data contained herein.



*Commissioner of Agriculture*

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Markets Division, North Carolina Department  
of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

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*The dot map super-imposed on the tobacco leaf pictured on the cover shows the distribution of North Carolina's tobacco acreage. Each dot represents 500 acres. The map was prepared by the Cooperative Crop Reporting Service of the N. C. and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The photo is by Lewis Watson, Raleigh, N. C.*



## The Flue-Cured Outlook 1960

The North Carolina flue-cured tobacco grower is entering the 1960's in the best economic condition he has enjoyed in eight years.

Since 1952 when the health scare threw cigarette consumption into a tail-spin, the grower has been battling back from a serious situation of over-production.

In an eight year period flue-cured growers have taken a 40 percent acreage reduction. Over-production in relation to disappearance of tobacco reached a peak in 1956 and since then, has been on the decline. The 1959 production of 1,079 million pounds will be less than disappearance by 115 million pounds.

Growers, therefore will enter the 1960 marketing season with approximately a 2.7 years' supply in sight.

The struggle of the growers to regain this balance has not been easy, and they are not entirely out of the woods yet.

Cigarette production reached a new high in 1959, when 488 billion cigarettes were manufactured, about four percent above 1958. The growers however did not experience a parallel increase in the use of the leaf, and has not in the past five years. In fact the amount of flue-cured tobacco used by domestic companies is still about 100 million pounds less than was used in 1952 to manufacture 435 billion cigarettes.

This reduction in leaf usage has resulted from the use of reconstituted tobacco and innovations in the manufacturing process, shifts in the consumption habits of consumers and an increase in the amount of imported tobacco in the blends.

The switch of smoking habit by consumers from regular to filtered cigarettes has reached 50 percent of the market. Filter cigarettes will probably continue to increase at a gradual rate, using less tobacco.

The cigarette tax rates of 14 states were raised by one to three cents per pack, and California levied a tax of three cents per pack for the first time.

Cigarette consumption has been increasing because of our expanding economy and ever increasing population. How long





One out of every three hogsheads of American flue-cured tobacco  
is exported to some foreign country.

this will continue if cigarette taxes continue to rise is questionable.

Retail prices of cigarettes vary considerably, from a low of 20.3 cents in non-tax states to 30.8 cents in high-tax states, with a U. S. average price of 24.4 cents.

The export market for flue-cured has remained static for the past three years at 440 to 445 million pounds.

Our tobacco growers have not been able to capture their share of an expanding economy in Western Europe.

The U. S. is still the largest producer and exporter of flue-cured tobacco. However in the world markets, U. S. flue-cured is in competition with tobacco from Rhodesia, Canada and India, all of which countries produce and export substantial quantities of flue-cured tobacco.

Rhodesia, for instance is stepping up production rapidly and is looking forward to expanding its export trade, as indicated by the following table:



<i>Year</i>	<i>Purchased by United Kingdom</i>	<i>Purchased by Australia</i>
1957 -----	82 million pounds	9 million pounds
1958 -----	78 million pounds	11 million pounds
1959 -----	96 million pounds	11 million pounds

Rhodesia at present is our most serious competitor, and has been selling tobacco recently to our former exclusive customers. Substantial quantities of Rhodesian tobacco went to West Germany, Netherlands and Belgium during 1959.

Two things are needed to keep North Carolina growers in a competitive position in the world markets.

First, our growers will have to produce quality leaf, using only recommended varieties, cultural practices, insecticides, pesticides and sucker control materials. Also, we need badly to improve the sorting of tobacco into uniform bundles according to color, length and size.

Second, that the flue-cured price support at 90 percent of parity be based upon a reasonable and realistic formula, holding the support rate at the 1959 level for one year while this is being accomplished.

These adjustments will put the grower in a stronger competitive position to expand our foreign trade.

Acreage available for allotment in 1960 was the same for most farms as in 1959. A slightly larger total than last year included a reserve for new farms and for correcting errors. Four hundred seventy thousand acres were harvested in North Carolina last year. The total gross income for flue-cured growers was 409 million dollars.

Since legislation to freeze the price support at the 1959 level has become law the total gross income in 1960 should be about the same as 1959.

Supplies of flue-cured on July 1, 1960, will be reduced to about 2,100 million pounds, and with a prospective crop of about 1,100 million pounds.

The supply level will be about 3,200 million pounds or 2.7 times the present rate of domestic and export use.

The Flue-Cured Stabilization Corporation held 558 million pounds on February 1. This was 140 million pounds less than a year ago.

Considering the amount of tobacco placed under loan during the past season, only 55 million pounds, it can be considered one of the best seasons growers have had in seven years.

Considering all the factors affecting our tobacco economy, the long range outlook is for cigarette consumption to reach 570 billion by 1965. Such an increase in manufacture of cigarettes, translated back to the grower, would mean gradual acreage increases beginning in the early sixties and continuing as our population grows.

## **Burley Tobacco Outlook 1960**

Burley tobacco growers, like flue-cured growers, are entering the 1960 season in a better position than they have experienced in some years.

In recent months, the Burley Stabilization Pool sold 170 million pounds of so-called surplus tobacco. The pool now has on hand about 85 million pounds.

However, burley stocks held by dealers, manufacturers and the pool amount to 1,736 million pounds or 3.3 years supplies, while the desirable level of supply is 2.8 years.

Therefore, the Secretary of Agriculture declared on February 1 that burley allotments for 1960 would be the same as those in effect in 1959.

During 1959 domestic use of burley totaled 480 million pounds, which was a small increase over 1958. The domestic use of burley is tied very closely with the manufacture of cigarettes and the upturn in cigarette consumption of seven percent reflected the increase. Though small, the increase was the first in six years.

Exports of burley tobacco during 1959 totaled 36 million pounds, eight million pounds above the level of the previous years. West Germany is the best customer for burley tobacco, followed by Italy and Mexico.

The increase in export sales was due to the strong demand and aggressive sales pressure of the export leaf dealers in promoting the use of blended cigarettes in foreign countries.

The future outlook for burley tobacco in the domestic and foreign markets is good, provided the growers, especially in North Carolina, will concentrate on the production of quality leaf.



During the 1959 season the amount of nondescript tobacco offered was more than double that of previous years, and by far the largest percentage on record. There was a larger amount of low quality leaf, partly because of barn crowding and hot humid weather during the curing season.

The biggest problem was the amount of tobacco on the sales floor showing dirt from having been rained on after it was cut and left in the field. This tobacco was designated on the warehouse floor with "no grade." This practice cost the growers of Western North Carolina thousands of dollars.

Growers should use only recommended practices to produce quality burley tobacco.



# North Carolina Flue-Cured Crops

## 1919-1959\*

Year	No. Acres	Yield Per Acre (Pounds)	Production (1,000 lbs.)	Value (1,000 Dollars)	Average Price
1919	521,500	612	319,276	\$157,340	\$49.30
1920	621,900	681	423,703	88,271	20.80
1921	414,900	594	246,540	60,402	24.50
1922	444,000	611	271,170	74,572	27.50
1923	544,300	728	396,354	81,998	20.70
1924	473,500	585	276,819	62,597	22.60
1925	536,200	696	373,352	83,756	22.40
1926	546,700	692	378,274	96,762	25.60
1927	639,600	755	482,982	100,414	20.80
1928	712,400	692	493,132	93,450	19.00
1929	729,300	665	484,630	89,470	18.50
1930	768,000	757	581,200	74,733	12.90
1931	688,500	692	476,382	42,024	8.80
1932	462,500	624	288,750	34,949	12.10
1933	667,800	794	530,133	85,530	16.10
1934	486,500	847	412,055	117,999	28.60
1935	612,500	635	572,625	116,418	20.30
1936	591,000	765	451,975	101,856	22.50
1937	675,000	883	595,815	143,058	24.00
1938	603,500	844	509,470	115,428	22.70
1939	843,000	964	812,540	123,893	15.20
1940	498,000	1,038	516,835	85,792	16.60
1941	488,000	928	452,825	132,291	29.20
1942	539,000	1,052	566,810	221,538	39.10
1943	580,000	935	542,200	219,074	40.40
1944	684,000	1,077	736,990	317,628	43.10
1945	722,000	1,100	794,310	349,148	44.00
1946	802,000	1,138	912,970	451,639	49.50
1947	783,000	1,139	892,205	374,513	42.00
1948	594,000	1,239	739,380	368,040	49.80
1949	621,000	1,178	731,530	352,685	48.20
1950	640,000	1,341	858,140	477,508	55.60
1951	735,000	1,331	978,375	523,358	53.50
1952	735,000	1,222	898,090	448,582	49.90
1953	674,000	1,235	832,305	447,076	53.70
1954	686,000	1,204	889,490	483,003	54.30
1955	653,000	1,499	978,775	520,845	53.20
1956	579,000	1,661	961,495	496,324	51.60
1957	443,000	1,469	650,780	358,442	55.10
1958	429,000	1,718	736,855	427,307	58.00
1959**	461,000	1,530	705,365	409,256	58.00

\*Source: N. C. and USDA Crop Reporting Service.

\*\*Preliminary for 1959.

# North Carolina Burley Crops

## 1928-1959\*

Year	No. Acres	Yield Per Acre (Pounds)	Production (1,000 lbs.)	Value (1,000 Dollars)	Average Price
1928	3,600	650	2,340	\$ 690	\$29.50
1929	5,500	730	4,015	863	21.50
1930	7,200	750	5,400	853	15.80
1931	7,100	710	5,041	464	9.20
1932	6,500	735	4,778	726	15.20
1933	9,200	785	7,222	715	9.90
1934	5,500	870	4,785	809	17.50
1935	5,200	925	4,810	1,025	21.30
1936	6,000	900	5,400	2,095	38.80
1937	9,000	975	8,775	1,787	21.40
1938	8,600	900	7,740	1,308	16.90
1939	8,100	1,070	8,667	1,447	16.70
1940	6,500	1,050	6,825	1,242	18.20
1941	6,200	1,075	6,665	2,093	31.40
1942	6,600	1,150	7,590	3,211	42.30
1943	8,500	1,225	10,412	5,102	49.00
1944	12,000	1,390	16,680	8,157	48.90
1945	13,000	1,500	19,500	7,568	38.30
1946	9,800	1,475	14,455	5,999	41.50
1947	9,600	1,560	14,976	6,335	42.30
1948	10,300	1,680	17,304	8,012	46.30
1949	10,800	1,440	15,552	6,750	43.40
1950	10,500	1,700	17,850	9,175	51.40
1951	12,200	1,750	21,350	11,572	54.20
1952	12,000	1,680	20,160	9,818	48.70
1953	11,400	1,800	20,520	11,019	53.70
1954	12,700	1,920	24,384	12,680	52.00
1955	9,800	1,900	18,620	10,651	57.20
1956	9,400	1,850	17,390	10,747	61.80
1957	9,600	1,975	18,960	11,073	58.40
1958	9,300	2,000	18,600	11,978	64.40
1959**	9,800	2,050	20,090	11,150	55.50

\*Source: N. C. and USDA Crop Reporting Service.

\*\*Preliminary for 1959.



# N. C. Flue-Cured Tobacco Allotments\*

## 1960

County	No. Farms	Acres	Rank
Alamance .....	1,457	4,701.64	37
Alexander .....	970	1,389.67	50
Anson .....	281	394.47	61
Beaufort .....	2,491	9,529.21	21
Bertie .....	1,793	5,645.47	32
Bladen .....	3,349	7,407.63	28
Brunswick .....	1,791	3,283.32	42
Cabarrus .....	1	0.03	72
Caldwell .....	264	475.70	59
Camden .....	2	4.66	66
Carteret .....	415	1,339.78	51
Caswell .....	1,951	9,135.97	23
Catawba .....	4	5.30	65
Chatham .....	1,107	2,951.01	46
Chowan .....	193	544.71	58
Cleveland .....	1	0.35	70
Columbus .....	5,165	16,392.70	7
Craven .....	1,836	8,483.78	24
Cumberland .....	2,448	5,248.99	34
Dare .....	1	0.07	71
Davidson .....	1,822	3,263.01	44
Davie .....	810	1,171.67	53
Duplin .....	4,559	15,443.85	8
Durham .....	1,024	3,816.89	39
Edgecombe .....	1,616	11,455.19	16
Forsyth .....	2,248	4,921.23	35
Franklin .....	2,766	11,381.04	18
Gaston .....	1	4.59	67
Gates .....	127	267.89	62
Granville .....	2,126	13,271.02	13
Greene .....	1,254	11,911.95	15
Guilford .....	3,223	9,143.02	22
Halifax .....	2,233	5,873.97	31
Harnett .....	3,710	14,403.54	11
Hertford .....	1,011	3,256.86	45
Hoke .....	871	2,555.19	47
Iredell .....	815	1,220.16	52
Johnston .....	5,510	22,636.37	2
Jones .....	931	5,397.90	33
Lee .....	1,311	4,096.24	38
Lenoir .....	1,919	13,873.00	12
Martin .....	1,557	8,436.92	25

# N. C. Flue-Cured Tobacco Allotments\*

## 1960 (continued)

County	No. Farms	Acres	Rank
Mecklenburg .....	1	0.50	69
Montgomery .....	426	962.47	56
Moore .....	1,662	4,871.82	36
Nash .....	3,016	18,039.88	5
New Hanover .....	89	215.93	63
Northampton .....	221	470.24	60
Onslow .....	1,897	6,228.07	29
Orange .....	941	3,301.50	40
Pamlico .....	420	1,094.29	55
Pender .....	1,711	3,265.55	43
Person .....	1,782	9,594.03	20
Pitt .....	2,719	25,172.41	1
Randolph .....	1,621	3,287.78	41
Richmond .....	1,042	2,082.21	48
Robeson .....	4,856	20,587.49	3
Rockingham .....	3,073	12,984.41	14
Rowan .....	38	46.84	64
Sampson .....	5,385	15,196.31	9
Scotland .....	551	1,154.69	54
Stokes .....	2,777	11,405.95	17
Surry .....	3,194	10,881.87	19
Tyrrell .....	2	1.90	68
Vance .....	1,491	8,110.29	26
Wake .....	3,892	19,282.85	4
Warren .....	1,979	6,077.18	30
Washington .....	297	956.07	57
Wayne .....	3,077	14,489.74	10
Wilkes .....	973	1,540.41	49
Wilson .....	2,109	16,742.18	6
Yadkin .....	2,708	8,017.65	27
State Total .....	120,914	470,798.47	1-72

\*Source: USDA Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation.



# N. C. Burley Tobacco Allotments\*

## 1960

County	No. Farms	Acres	Rank
Alleghany .....	491	219.18	9
Ashe .....	2,434	1,114.44	5
Avery .....	244	113.20	11
Brunswick .....	1	0.10	34
Buncombe .....	3,041	1,645.70	2
Burke .....	11	4.30	21
Caldwell .....	24	9.95	20
Catawba .....	4	1.40	26
Cherokee .....	178	64.48	15
Clay .....	198	81.91	12
Cleveland .....	9	2.90	23
Davidson .....	3	1.37	27
Gaston .....	1	0.67	29
Graham .....	714	344.27	8
Granville .....	1	0.10	34
Haywood .....	2,021	1,142.94	3
Henderson .....	119	47.20	16
Iredell .....	4	1.70	24
Jackson .....	313	121.67	10
Lincoln .....	2	0.30	32
McDowell .....	85	27.34	19
Macon .....	231	70.26	14
Madison .....	2,977	2,570.96	1
Mitchell .....	942	515.72	7
Polk .....	6	1.50	25
Randolph .....	1	0.60	30
Rutherford .....	67	30.17	18
Stokes .....	2	0.30	31
Surry .....	8	0.90	28
Swain .....	222	70.35	13
Transylvania .....	68	32.35	17
Watauga .....	1,620	802.43	6
Wilkes .....	24	3.70	22
Yadkin .....	1	0.10	33
Yancey .....	1,890	1,140.99	4
State Total .....	17,957	10,185.45	1-34

\*Source: USDA Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation.

## State Summary 1959-60

The income in North Carolina from tobacco took another back-set in 1959, after showing some improvement in 1958. The drop in income was due to lower yields in some areas and poorer quality in other areas. Both the flue-cured and burley crops were affected by these adverse conditions.

The 44 flue-cured markets operating in the state in 1959 sold 683,004,915 pounds of tobacco for producers, returning them \$398,121,773. This gave North Carolina flue-cured growers a new record season average of \$58.29 per hundred. In 1958 growers averaged \$58.16 for 719,148,970 pounds, which was a return of \$418,226,008. Thus, the 1959 sales showed a decrease of 36,144,055 pounds and a drop in value of \$20,104,225.

Even though the 1958 crop was considerably larger than the 1959 crop, the companies actually bought more tobacco from the 1959 crop than they did from the 1958 crop, when stabilization receipts are considered.

**Type 13**—The 1959 auction season began in North Carolina on July 30, with the opening of the eight Border Belt markets. The general quality of the crop was better than the previous year. The crop was also riper, with a larger percentage grading into smoking leaf grades. Average prices were at a record level for most grades, with increases ranging from \$1.00 to \$9.00 over the previous year. Top quality grades of cutters and lugs were unchanged and N1L grades showed a \$1.00 decline.

Tobacco growers sold 132,082,333 pounds on North Carolina Border markets during the 1959 season, and received \$82,374,446. This gave them a record high season average of \$62.37 per hundred. In 1958, growers sold 125,468,940 pounds for \$75,706,287, and averaged \$60.34 per hundred.

The marketing season in this belt, which ended October 1, covered a period of 45 sale days. This was three days more than the 1958 season.

**Type 12**—The Eastern Belt opened for the 1959 marketing season on August 18, with the usual 17 markets operating. The quality of offerings was lower than the previous year. However, it was a more desirable smoking crop. Most grade average prices showed gains over the previous year from \$1.00 to \$12.00 per hundred. The largest increases were for fair to poor grades.

Producer sales in this belt dropped to 328,378,308 pounds, and sold for \$192,736,686, which was a record season average of \$58.70 per hundred. In 1958 these farmers averaged \$57.71 for 370,772,702 pounds of tobacco, which amounted to a \$213,974,404 return.

Final sales were held in the Eastern Belt on November 5. The season covered a period of 57 sale days as compared to 59 sale days in 1958.

**Type 11B**—August 31 was the 1959 opening date for the ten Middle Belt markets, and by the first of October about three-fourths of the crop had been sold. The quality was lower, with more nondescript than the previous



year. However, there was more desirable smoking leaf in this crop. Practically all grades showed gains in average prices from \$1.00 to \$5.00 per hundred. Leaf offerings showed the biggest gains.

Producer sales for the season reached 122,899,800 pounds, returning growers \$70,265,617, averaging \$57.17 per hundred. This is slightly less than the 1958 average of \$57.86 that growers received for 124,296,176 pounds, which returned them \$71,921,534.

The Middle Belt season which ended on November 17, consisted of 55 sale days, which is one less than the 1958 season.

**Type 11A**—The nine North Carolina Old Belt markets opened for the 1959 selling season on September 14, which was only one day earlier than the 1958 opening. The quality of offerings in the Old Belt was very much lower than in 1958. This caused a decline in the general average price for this belt, which was considerably lower than the state average. However, about 60 percent of the grade averages were \$1.00 to \$8.00 per hundred higher than the previous year.

North Carolina Old Belt farmers sold 99,644,474 pounds for \$52,745,024, which is an average of only \$52.93 per hundred. In 1958 they averaged \$57.42 for 98,611,152 pounds of tobacco, and received \$56,623,786 for their offerings.

The Old Belt closing date of December 11 was the earliest on record. It covered a period of 62 sale days, compared to 64 in 1958.

**Type 31**—Burley markets in North Carolina at Asheville, Boone and West Jefferson opened for the 1959-60 marketing season on November 23. The quality of the burley crop was the poorest in a number of years, due largely to a bad curing season. The poor quality of offering resulted in a much lower general average than was obtained in 1958. About two percent of the offerings went into the pool under government loan.

The North Carolina markets sold 17,724,068 pounds of tobacco for burley growers during the 1959-60 season, which returned to them \$10,035,703 giving them an average of \$56.62 per hundred. During the 1958-59 marketing season, growers sold 16,843,834 pounds for \$10,851,546, and a record average that year of \$64.42 per hundred.

Burley markets in North Carolina completed the 1959-60 season on January 7, 1960, which was a short season of only 23 sale days, compared to 28 days the previous year.

# North Carolina Tobacco Warehouse Sales Report For Season 1959-60

Market	1959-1960 SEASON			1958-1959 SEASON		
	Producers' Sales Pounds	Producers' Average Price	Resales Pounds	Gross Sales Pounds	Gross Average Price	Gross Average Price
<b>BORDER BELT—FLUE-CURED TYPE 13</b>						
Chadbourn	9,566,950	\$63.63	1,000,696	10,567,646	\$62.88	\$60.16
Clarkton	5,711,246	59.25	617,764	6,329,010	58.40	56.82
Fair Bluff	5,861,474	62.17	666,468	6,527,942	61.29	59.04
Fairmont	40,043,830	63.83	4,430,518	44,474,348	63.05	61.23
Fayetteville	5,941,038	57.78	578,484	6,519,522	57.11	53.17
Lumberton	28,979,994	61.53	2,855,296	31,835,290	60.76	58.45
Tabor City	7,406,910	63.12	601,580	8,008,490	62.94	61.12
Whiteville	28,570,891	62.16	3,006,311	31,577,202	61.26	59.95
Total	132,082,333	62.37	13,757,117	145,839,450	61.60	59.71
<b>EASTERN BELT—FLUE-CURED TYPE 12</b>						
Ahoskie	9,530,036	58.98	846,792	10,376,828	58.52	56.49
Clinton	11,608,380	60.12	840,888	12,449,268	59.44	55.69
Dunn	5,225,304	59.07	484,022	5,709,326	58.35	54.13
Farmville	18,737,846	57.59	1,452,858	20,190,704	56.90	58.68
Goldsboro	10,766,136	58.58	1,260,272	12,026,408	58.12	57.05
Greenville	44,054,388	57.62	3,276,192	47,330,580	56.79	57.24
Kinston	42,587,214	58.02	4,682,322	47,269,536	57.17	56.97
Robersonville	7,227,966	57.52	676,364	7,904,330	56.64	57.34
Rocky Mount	51,212,384	59.11	4,914,612	56,126,996	58.22	56.67
Smithfield	19,891,252	58.89	2,403,846	22,295,098	58.17	56.45
Tarboro	8,869,544	57.10	624,688	9,494,232	56.19	55.46
Wallace	11,907,020	61.41	963,802	12,870,822	60.29	58.18
Washington	6,985,002	57.51	377,050	7,362,052	57.11	55.43
Wendell	6,028,350	57.15	822,092	6,850,442	56.50	56.11
Williamston	6,740,614	58.26	440,676	7,181,290	57.61	55.17
Wilson	63,183,800	59.79	6,014,916	69,198,716	59.09	58.41
Windsor	3,823,072	56.09	306,540	4,129,612	55.11	56.29
Total	328,378,308	58.69	30,387,932	358,766,240	57.91	57.14



1959-1960 SEASON				1958-1959 SEASON			
Market	Producers' Sales Pounds	Producers' Average Price	Resales Pounds	Gross Sales Pounds	Gross Average Price	Gross Sales Pounds	Gross Average Price
<b>MIDDLE BELT—FLUE-CURED TYPE 11B</b>							
Aberdeen .....	4,108,482	\$57.59	557,390	4,665,872	\$57.17	5,098,428	\$54.21
Carthage .....	2,901,630	56.56	293,756	3,135,386	55.86	2,746,568	54.19
Durham .....	31,508,730	57.58	4,145,936	35,654,666	56.70	36,357,968	57.10
Ellerbe .....	1,354,016	55.98	109,160	1,463,176	55.41	1,277,554	52.66
Fuquay-Varina .....	19,647,004	60.48	2,145,762	21,792,766	59.53	27,075,718	57.39
Henderson .....	19,803,682	55.49	1,808,702	21,612,384	54.70	19,906,930	57.53
Louisburg .....	5,973,256	56.48	479,336	6,452,592	55.96	5,954,996	57.62
Oxford .....	22,801,180	56.61	2,337,418	25,138,598	56.05	24,388,400	58.19
Sanford .....	6,731,575	59.91	914,088	7,645,663	59.36	6,487,046	55.82
Warrenton .....	8,070,245	51.73	585,602	8,655,847	51.56	7,924,602	56.26
Total .....	122,899,800	57.17	13,317,150	136,216,950	56.49	137,218,210	57.12
<b>OLD BELT—FLUE-CURED TYPE 11A</b>							
Burlington .....	7,236,512	52.58	732,410	7,968,922	52.53	8,286,270	55.25
Greensboro .....	6,018,366	51.58	594,058	6,612,424	50.66	5,946,124	54.73
Madison .....	5,733,944	50.99	880,630	6,614,574	50.15	6,172,468	55.69
Mebane .....	1,715,488	53.40	195,862	1,911,350	52.86	2,172,582	54.69
Mt. Airy .....	7,094,956	53.13	951,570	8,046,526	52.68	8,499,828	57.74
Reidsville .....	7,207,082	52.34	534,344	7,741,426	51.87	8,341,804	55.06
Roxboro .....	6,106,494	52.83	780,714	6,887,208	52.44	7,384,748	56.88
Stoneville .....	4,741,594	51.57	528,528	5,270,122	50.77	4,099,048	55.42
Winston-Salem .....	53,790,638	53.51	8,062,364	61,852,402	52.93	59,722,230	57.81
Total .....	99,644,474	52.93	13,260,480	112,904,954	52.38	111,225,102	56.90
TOTAL Flue-Cured .....	683,004,915	58.29	70,722,679	753,727,594	57.52	788,794,462	57.55
<b>BURLEY BELT—AIR-CURED TYPE 31</b>							
Asheville .....	9,407,984	57.61	1,375,458	10,783,442	56.64	10,647,218	65.13
Boone .....	3,748,014	57.13	513,586	4,261,600	56.56	3,105,644	63.45
West Jefferson .....	4,568,070	54.17	638,688	5,206,758	53.61	5,061,474	62.57
Total .....	17,724,068	56.62	2,527,732	20,251,800	55.84	18,814,336	64.16
TOTAL ALL BELTS .....	700,728,983	58.25	73,250,411	773,979,394	57.50	807,608,798	57.71

## Summary of N. C. Dealer and Warehouse Resales--1959-60

Belt	Pounds	Dollars	Average Price	Percentage Resales
<b>Border Belt</b>				
Dealer	4,242,631	\$ 1,976,321	46.58	2.9
Warehouse	9,514,486	5,484,756	57.65	6.5
<b>Eastern Belt</b>				
Dealer	10,383,600	4,594,932	44.25	2.9
Warehouse	20,004,332	10,444,493	52.21	5.6
<b>Middle Belt</b>				
Dealer	4,641,824	2,036,391	43.87	3.4
Warehouse	8,675,326	4,643,507	53.53	6.4
<b>Old Belt</b>				
Dealer	3,797,564	1,609,543	42.38	3.4
Warehouse	9,462,916	4,789,670	50.62	8.4
<b>Burley Belt</b>				
Dealer	872,992	404,412	46.32	4.3
Warehouse	1,654,740	868,746	52.50	8.2

## Producer and Gross Sales of Flue Cured Tobacco by States--1959

State	Producer Sales		Gross Sales	
	Pounds	Average Price	Pounds	Average Price
N. C. ....	683,004,915	\$58.29	753,727,594	\$57.54
Va. ....	127,275,205	54.27	137,526,600	53.88
S. C. ....	118,516,937	63.15	132,663,465	62.48
Ga. ....	131,851,399	58.27	141,959,535	57.73
Fla. ....	16,535,854	59.04	18,671,798	58.77
Total.....	1,077,184,310	58.36	1,184,548,992	58.04

## Stabilization Receipts By Belts--1959

Belt	Type	Producers Sales Pounds	Stabilization Receipts (lbs.)	Percentage Stab. Received
Old Belt .....	11 A	226,919,679	27,557,798	12.14
Middle Belt .....	11 B	122,899,800	7,165,886	5.83
Eastern Belt .....	12	328,378,308	7,495,194	2.28
Border Belt .....	13	250,599,270	11,319,198	4.51
Ga.-Fla. Belt .....	14	148,387,253	1,757,768	1.25
Total.....	11-14	1,077,184,310	55,295,844	5.13

## Flue-Cured Movement In and Out of North Carolina

State	N. C. Tobacco Sold Out of State		Out of State Tobacco Sold in N. C.	
	1959	1958	1959	1958
Va. ....	28,335,083 lbs.	31,403,911 lbs.	9,875,082 lbs.	8,347,377 lbs.
S. C. ....	9,187,928	6,211,573	13,972,003	14,787,757
Ga. ....	8,252,005	5,654,772	14,792	5,164
Fla. ....	20,486	23,032	—0—	1,292
TOTAL.....	45,795,502 lbs.	43,293,288 lbs.	23,861,877 lbs.	23,141,590 lbs.



## The Flue-Cured Growers Competitors

For almost 300 years America has been the leading producer and exporter of tobacco. Immediately following World War II there was a shortage of flue-cured tobacco due to scarcity of manpower on farms during hostilities. This—coupled with a worldwide shortage of U. S. currency and governmental restrictions on international trade—constituted the most important factor influencing foreign trade in tobacco. Government tobacco monopolies, tariff levels, import quotas, restrictions on use of foreign exchange, bilateral agreements, preferential duties, guaranteed markets, export subsidies, manipulation of currency exchange rates all have tended to encourage the production of flue-cured tobacco in foreign areas in competition with tobacco raised in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Today tobacco is produced to some extent in almost every country in the world.

In the last 15 years, Rhodesia, a Federation of the States of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has become a major flue-cured tobacco producing and exporting nation.

Rhodesia is situated in South Central Africa, south of the equator with a semi-tropical climate. The area covers 485,000 square miles or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times the flue-cured areas of the United States.

Most of the country is 3,000 feet above sea level and is composed of tree and brush-covered plains. Rainfall averages about 30 inches a year and occurs within a four or five months period.

Rhodesia has a population of 7.5 million. Three-quarters are Negroes and 1.7 are Europeans, mostly British.

The tobacco farmers are mostly British with a few transplanted Americans from the flue-cured area of North Carolina.

Farming is done on a large scale in the area due to cheap land and no land taxes. The typical farm is about 2,400 acres, with all but about 300 acres in pasture. The crops usually include about 65 to 70 acres in tobacco, 70 acres in corn and 70 acres of other crops.

All farms are cultivated through the use of hired native labor, which is by far the largest cost item. The native labor supply on a typical tobacco farm would be about 35 adult males, of

whom about half would be married. Some wives and older children help with the transplanting, harvesting and sorting.

Each working native receives about \$6.50 per month plus a fixed amount for food. All told he receives about \$15 to \$20 per month.

Since most of the natives are illiterate they have to be closely supervised, generally by a European, whose salary runs about \$3,500 per year plus housing. Native workers are also furnished housing, usually huts, they themselves construct.

Due to the small amount of rainfall, practically all farms use some form of irrigation, mostly bored wells, although some farms have ponds.

Very little fertilizer is used, but its use is expanding rapidly. A great amount of research is being done to determine the proper mixture for use on the various soil types. Prices of fertilizer are fairly high but since the amount of its use varies so widely from farm to farm, no cost can be established.

Seed beds are prepared in August, and watered by hand, until ready for transplanting.

Transplanting is done mostly by hand, with a few mechanical transplanters, and is usually staggered over a fairly long period, beginning in October and ending in December. This is done to reduce weather risk and spread harvesting and curing over a long period. Harvesting is closely supervised and tobacco is allowed to ripen thoroughly.

Curing barns are similar to those used in our flue-cured area, 16' x 16' usually of brick construction. Wood is used for curing; recently, there has been a shift to increased use of oil, partly because wood is becoming scarce in some areas.

The grading or sorting, like transplanting, must be carefully supervised. In an average grading room there are one to four European supervisors to 100 natives. About 3,000 pounds are graded daily. Every leaf is handled carefully and is matched according to size, color and position on plant. Rhodesians do a much better job of sorting than is done in America.

There are some commercial graders who will grade tobacco for \$4.50 to \$5.00 per hundred pounds.

All flue-cured tobacco raised in Rhodesia is sold at auction in Salisbury, the only flue-cured market in Rhodesia. Salisbury has been the world's largest flue-cured market since 1949, when it sold 107 million pounds against 74 million pounds sold in Wilson, N. C., the previous world's leader.





Fields like these are a common sight in Southern Rhodesia,  
our strongest competitor.

The tobacco is brought to market in bales covered with paper and burlap mats. The size of bale would depend on the size of the grade. It is then placed in rows on the warehouse floor and sold at auction.

Most of the personnel running the auction are Americans from the flue-cured area, who make the trip to Rhodesia each year.

Rhodesian flue-cured is a neutral tobacco that does not compare in flavor and aroma with tobacco raised in the United States. While the leaf is usually bright in color it lacks the texture and oil contained in American leaf.

Until recently growers have planted the old American varieties such as Hicks, White-Stem Orinoco, Bonanza and Jamaica Wrapper. At present the tobacco industry in Rhodesia is carrying on an intensive research program and is developing local varieties with higher yields and heavier body. So far, some of the locally developed varieties show some improvement in quality, especially in the leaf and tip section on the plant. Yields per



acre have increased considerably where proper mixtures of fertilizer are used.

The Federal Ministry of Agriculture has extension workers in all tobacco growing areas, who work directly with the growers. Research work is carried on at the two main Experiment Stations. One works on diseases, nematodes, breeding, soil and fertilizer. The other station is experimenting in seed bed and field plot work with flue-cured tobacco. Both of these stations are financed by assessing a fixed amount per pound of leaf sold on the auction markets.

Production cost of flue-cured leaf has been reported by farmers as ranging from \$200 to \$350 per acre, with an average of \$300. This was based on an average yield of 800 pounds, whereas the yield in 1959 was 868 pounds per acre. Yields have increased over 200 pounds per acre in the past five years.

During 1959, Rhodesian growers sold 191 million pounds of flue-cured for an average of \$40.20 per hundred pounds. Based on these figures, growers in 1959 made an average profit of \$49 per acre of tobacco or a total of \$3,234 from a 66 acre tobacco farm.

Unlike the American tobacco grower, who has a domestic market for 66 percent of the tobacco he raises, the Rhodesian has a domestic market for only 10 percent of the tobacco he raises. This is where the elements of competition in international trade in tobacco apply.

The American flue-cured grower has quality, flavor and aroma highly desirable to the foreign buyers.

The Rhodesian flue-cured grower has only the advantage of price at present. In price the Rhodesian flue-cured grower has many advantages. First, Rhodesia is a member of the British Commonwealth and has a 21.5 cents a pound advantage in import duty going into England. Second, Rhodesian growers received \$40.20 per hundred pounds for their tobacco in 1959. The American flue-cured growers received \$58.00 per hundred pounds during the 1959 season.

For many years few industries had such a favorable position as the American flue-cured grower. There were no large surplus producers of high-grade flue-cured leaf that was in demand by cigarette manufacturers all over the world. Rhodesia emerged after World War II as the principal beneficiary of the situation, primarily because it could furnish leaf on the world market at a price.



Can American flue-cured growers compete, and hold their share of the foreign markets?

The answer should be yes, if our growers will produce quality leaf, using only recommended cultural practices as to use of insecticides, pesticides and sucker control materials. Also we need badly to improve the grading of tobacco, sorting into uniform bundles according to color, length and size.

Second, provided flue-cured growers are willing to take an adjustment in the price support formula, at least returning to the old parity concept, which was low until the early 1950's.

These adjustments will put the American grower in a stronger competitive position with the Rhodesian flue-cured grower.

# North Carolina Tobacco Warehouses and Operators By Belts and Markets

## N. C. BORDER BELT

### Chadbourn (one set buyers)

Producers—A. E. & Jack Garrett

Meyers—J. H. Harper, J. D. Hendley

Green-Teachey—Charlie Teachey, J. C. Green

### Clarkton (one set buyers)

Bright Leaf—J. H. Bryant, B. F. Rivenbark, H. G. Perry

New Clarkton Whse.—Talley Bros. & Sons

### Fair Bluff (one set buyers)

Powell—A. H. Powell & Sons

Planters—N. N. Love, Carl Meares, George Carter

Littleton's No. 1 & 2—O. P. Littleton

### Fairmont (4 sets buyers)

People's Big 5—E. J. Chambers, Yarboro & Garrett Co.

Davis & Mitchell Davis—F. A. Davis, Harry & Jack Mitchell

Holliday-Frye—E. H. Frye, J. W. and J. M. Holliday

Planters No. 1 & 2—G. R. Royster, Daniel

Square Deal 1-2-3—W. G. Bassett

Star Carolina 1-2-3—W. M. Puckett

Liberty-Twin State—P. R. Floyd, Jr., Paul Wilson, F. P. Joyce, Joe Pell

### Fayetteville (one set buyers)

Big Farmers 1 & 2—P. L. Campbell, R. H. Barbour

Planters—J. W. Stephenson, J. C. Adams

### Lumberton (three sets buyers)

Carolina—M. A. Roycroft, J. L. Townsend, J. Johnson

Smith-Dixie—Furman Biggs, Sr. & Jr.

Hedgepeth—R. A. Hedgepeth, R. L. Rollins

Liberty—R. E. Wilkens, R. H. Livermore

Star, Inc.—Hogan Teater, D. T. Stephenson

Lumberton Cooperative—C. E. McLaurin, Mgr.

### Tabor City (one set buyers)

Carolina—R. C. Coleman, Mrs. Harriet Sikes

New Farmers—R. C. Coleman, Mrs. Harriet Sikes

Planters—Don Watson, Mgr.

### Whiteville (three sets buyers)

Crutchfield—G. E. & R. W. Crutchfield

Lea's Big Dixie—William Townes Lea, Louie Love, Jimmy Morgan



Moore's—A. H. Moore, C. C. Mason, C. F. Jeffcoat  
Nelson's No. 1 & 2—John H. Nelson  
Planters No. 1 & 2—A. O. King, Jr., J. W. Peay  
Gray-Neal Farmers-Columbus County—A. Dial Gray, J. L. Neal  
Carolina—Lucien Stephens, A. W. Williamson, Ernest Smith  
Liberty—J. W. Hooks, I. A. Barefoot & Sons  
Smith—Ernest Smith, Cary Bryan

### **EASTERN BELT**

#### **Ahoskie**

Basnight No. 1-2-3—L. L. Wilkens, H. G. Veazey  
Farmers No. 1 & 2—W. M. Odom, Pierce & Winborne

#### **Clinton**

Carolina—Mrs. McWhorter Hamilton, L. D. Herring, C. J. Strickland  
Ross No. 2—Guy R. Ross  
Farmers—H. A. Carr, J. A. Chesnut, J. J. Hill

#### **Dunn**

Big 4 Warehouse—Tom Smothers, Jack Calhoun  
Planters—King Roberts, J. M. Smothers

#### **Farmville**

Bell's—Mrs. L. R. Bell & Sons, C. C. Ivey  
Farmers & Monk's No. 1 & 2—John N. Fountain, Mgr.  
Planters & Prewitts—Chester Worthington, W. A. Newell, B. S. Correll & C. Prewitt  
Lee's—Gordon Lee, Carl Rowan

#### **Goldsboro**

Carolina—S. G. Best, Bruce Smith  
Farmers No. 1—S. B. Hill, Carl Holloman, J. F. Hill  
Farmers No. 2—S. B. Hill, Carl Holloman, J. F. Hill  
Big Brick—J. R. Musgrave  
Victory—Jim Hopewell & Richard Gray

#### **Greenville**

Cannon's—W. T. Cannon, Carlton Dail  
Farmers—J. A. Tripp  
Planters—E. B. Jones  
McGowan's No. 1 & 2—C. H. McGowan  
New Carolina No. 1 & 2—Floyd McGowan  
New Independent—Bob Cullipher, F. L. Blount  
Smith-Suggs—B. B. Suggs, G. V. Smith  
Bennett—Elbert Bennett  
Victory—Yock Joyner, Harold Forbes  
Raynor-Forbes—Noah Raynor, A. H. Forbes  
Keel's—Mrs. L. W. Edwards  
Harris & Rogers—R. E. Rogers

#### **Kinston**

Central—J. E. Jones, W. I. Herring  
Farmers—J. T. Jenkins

Kinston Cooperative—S. W. Smith  
Knott Warehouse, Inc.—K. W. Loftin, Mgr.  
Knott's New—H. G. Knott, W. E. Brewer  
New Dixie—John Jenkins, Mgr.  
Sheppard No. 1 & 2—R. E. Sheppard  
New Central—W. I. Herring, Bill King  
The Star Warehouse No. 1—C. J. Herring  
The Star Warehouse No. 2—C. J. Herring  
Banner—K. W. Loftin, Mgr.

#### **Robersonville**

Adkins & Bailey—I. M. Little, R. K. Adkins  
Gray & Gray (Red Front)—J. H. Gray, J. W. Peay  
Planters No. 1 & 2—H. T. Highsmith, E. G. Anderson

#### **Rocky Mount**

Cobb & Carlton No. 1 & 2—W. E. Cobb, J. C. Carlton  
Mangum—Roy M. Phipps  
Planters No. 1-2-3—W. B. Faulkner, Mgr.  
Smith No. 1 & 2—James D. Smith  
Works Warehouse—R. J. Works & Son  
Easley Warehouse Co., Inc.—H. A. Easley, Mgr.  
Farmers Warehouse, Inc.—J. C. Holt Evans, Mgr.  
Fenners—J. B. Fenner

#### **Smithfield**

Big Planters—J. B. Wooten, Mrs. W. A. Carter  
Farmers No. 1 & 2—Joe & C. E. Stephenson  
Gold Leaf No. 1 & 2—R. A. Pearce  
Perkins Riverside—N. L. Perkins  
Wallace No. 1 & 2—Lawrence and Dixon Wallace  
Skinner's—Frank Skinner

#### **Tarboro**

Clark's No. 1 & 2—H. I. Johnson, S. A. McConkey  
Farmers No. 1 & 2—W. L. House, J. P. Bunn  
Victory No. 1 & 2—Cliff Weeks, W. L. Leggett

#### **Wallace**

Blanchard & Farrior—O. C. Blanchard, W. H. Farrior  
Hussey No. 1 & 3—Joe Bryant, Bill Hussey  
Sheffield's—John Sheffield

#### **Washington**

Sermons No. 1 & 2—W. J. Sermons, J. E. Roberson  
Talley-Hassell 1 & 2—M. M. Hassell, W. G. Talley

#### **Wendell**

Farmers—L. R. Clark & Son  
Carolina—Fred Settle, Elton High  
Banner—C. T. Nethery, C. P. Southerland  
Liberty 1 & 2—H. F. Harris, I. D. Medlin, J. W. Dale  
Northside—G. Dean



## **Wilson**

Big Dixie—E. B. Hicks, W. C. Thompson  
Wainwright—G. L. Wainwright  
Center Brick No. 1-2-3—Cozart & Eagles Co.  
Farmers—J. J. Gibbons, S. G. Deans  
Growers Cooperative—S. E. Griffin, Mgr.  
New Planters No. 1 & 2—R. T. & W. C. Smith, B. W. Carr  
Smith Warehouse, Inc.—H. H. Harris, Jr., Mgr.  
Watson—U. H. Cozart, Jr., Pres.  
Clark's—C. R. & Boyd Clark  
New Liberty—Carl B. Renfro

## **Williamston**

Carolina & Farmer—S. C. Griffin, H. L. Barnhill, E. Lilley  
Rodgers Warehouse—Urbain Rogers, Russell Rogers  
Roanoke-Dixie—Carlyle Langley, Jim Pierce

## **Windsor**

Planters 1 & 2—C. B. & B. U. Griffin, J. D. & Charles Marshall  
Heckstall—E. D. Wiggins, Mack Hux

## **MIDDLE BELT**

### **Aberdeen (one set buyers)**

New Aberdeen—George Mabe, Tom Faulkner  
Planters—W. Fentriss Phillips  
Hardee's—Hugh T. Hardee

### **Carthage (one set buyers)**

McConnells—G. Hoover Carter  
Victory—R. L. Commer & Earl Ennis

### **Durham (three sets buyers)**

Liberty—John Walker Stone  
Roycroft—H. T., M. A. & J. K. Roycroft, J. C. Currin  
Star-Brick—A. L. Carver, Cozart, Currin  
Farmers—J. M. Talley, Howard Talley, Bob Dale, Sam Mangum

### **Ellerbe (one set buyers)**

Farmers—D. B. Harris & Brim  
Richmond County—D. B. Harris & Brim

### **Fuquay-Varina (two sets buyers)**

Big Top—Bill Talley  
New Deal—W. M., A. R., A. L. Talley  
Southside—J. C. Adams, J. W. Stephenson  
Goldleaf—Sherrill Akins  
Liberty—P. L. Campbell

### **Henderson (two sets buyers)**

Banners—E. C. Huff, L. B. Wilkinson  
Carolina—M. L. High, F. H. Hicks  
Moore's Big Henderson—A. H. Moore

Farmers—W. J. Alston, Jr.  
High Price—C. J. Fleming, C. B. Turner  
Liberty—George T. Robertson  
Ellington—F. H. Ellington & Sons

**Louisburg** (one set buyers)

Big Franklin—A. N. Wilson, S. T. & H. B. Cottrell  
Southside A & B—Charlie Ford  
Union—G. C. Harris, N. F. Freeman

**Oxford** (two sets buyers)

Banner—W. L. Mitchell, Jr., David Mitchell  
Mangum-Farmers—T. B. Williams, Julian Adcock, S. B. Knott  
Fleming No. 1 & 2—G. B. Watkins, D. T. Currin, H. G. Taylor  
Planters—C. R. Watkins, J. R. & S. J. Watkins  
Johnson—C. R. Watkins, J. R. & S. J. Watkins  
Owens No. 1 & 2—J. S. Watkins, L. Gregory  
Granville—L. S. Bryan, W. W. Yeargin

**Sanford** (one set buyers)

Wood 3-W No. 1 & 2—W. F. Wood  
Twin City 1 & 2—W. M. Carter, T. V. Mansfield  
King Roberts 1-2-3—King Roberts  
Castleberrys—C. N. Castleberry

**Warrenton** (one set buyers)

Boyd's—W. P. Burwell  
Center No. 1 & 2—M. D. Carroll  
Farmers—E. G. Tarwater  
Thompson—C. E. Thompson  
Currin's No. 1 & 2—D. G. Currin & C. W. Currin

**OLD BELT**

**Burlington** (one set buyers)

Carolina—Joe Dillard, Jule Allen  
Coble—N. C. Newman, L. O. Winstead, R. W. Rainey  
Farmers—Bill & Jack McCauley

**Greensboro** (one set buyers)

Greensboro Tobacco Warehouse Co.—R. C. Coleman, Mgr.  
Guilford County Whse. Co.—H. P. Smothers, W. B. Hull

**Madison** (one set buyers)

New Brick—R. T. Chilton, S. F. Webster  
Carolina—R. T. Chilton, S. F. Webster  
Sharpe & Smith—W. S. Smith, H. A. Fagg  
Farmers—W. S. Smith, H. A. Fagg

**Mebane** (one set buyers)

Growers 1 & 2—Roy Smith & Bud Rummage, J. R. Owens  
Piedmont—A. O. King, Jr., Billy Hopkins, Hush Strayhorn



**Mt. Airy** (one set buyers)

Dixie 1 & 2—Oscar L. Badgett  
Liberty—F. V. Dearmin  
Planters—Tom Jones, Buck White  
Jones—Tom Jones, Buck White  
Hunters—J. W., J. L. Hunter

**Reidsville** (one set buyers)

Farmers—Brown—G. E. Smith, P. D. McMichael, D. Huffines  
Leader—Watts—A. P. Sands, A. G. Irvin, J. L. Pennix  
Smothers—T. B. & J. M. Smothers

**Roxboro** (one set buyers)

Farmers—Lindsay Wagstaff, R. L. Hester  
Hyco—W. R. Jones, F. J. Hester, Geo. Walker  
Foacre—H. W. Winstead, Jr., Pres.  
Planters No. 2—T. O. Bass  
Winstead—T. T. & Elmo Mitchell  
Pioneer—J. H. Merritt, D. L. Whitfield

**Stoneville** (one set buyers)

Joyce's No. 1 & 2—O. P. Joyce, Willis Wake  
Farmers—F. A. Brown, P. M. Moorefield  
Piedmont—J. J. Webster  
Powell—Elmer, Dillard. Marvin Powell

**Winston-Salem** (four sets buyers)

Brown—R. W. Newsome, W. B. Simpson  
Carolina-Star—G. H. Robertson, H. M. Bouldin  
Growers—Floyd Joyce, W. G. Sheets, J. R. Pell, M. M. Joyner  
Pepper No. 1 & 2—Fred Owens, F. L. Kellam  
Planters—Foss Smithdeal, Frank Smithdeal, Wes Watson  
Taylor—Paul Taylor  
Big Winston—R. T. & J. F. Carter  
Cooks No. 1 & 2—B. E. Cook, C. B. Strickland, William Fowler, H. A. Thomas

**N. C. BURLEY BELT**

**Asheville** (two sets buyers—second set incomplete)

Carolina—Farmers Federal, Inc.  
Dixie No. 1 & 2—J. C. Adams, L. J. Hill  
Planters No. 1 & 2—J. W. Stewart  
Bernard-Walker Warehouse—James E. Walker, Mgr.  
Big Burley—J. C. Adams, L. J. Hill  
Day's—Charlie Day

**Boone** (one set buyers)

Mountain Burley No. 1 & 2—Joe E. Coleman  
Farmers Burley—Joe E. Coleman

**West Jefferson** (one set buyers)

Tri-State Burley—C. C. Taylor, Rex Taylor  
Jarrell's—Bill Jarrell





NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

L. Y. BALLENTINE, *Commissioner*

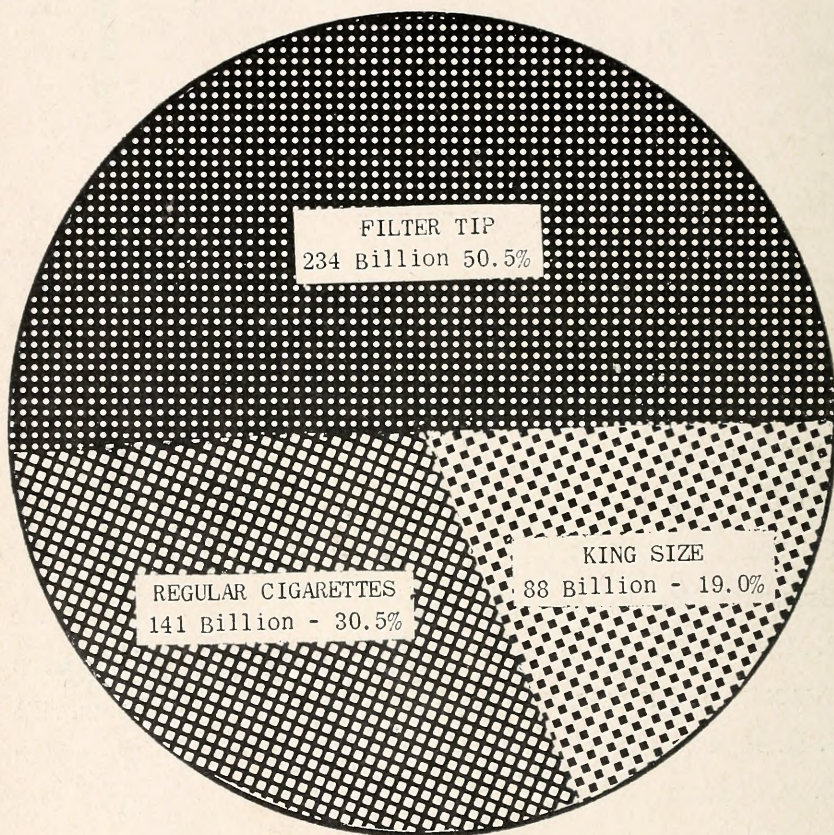
JOHN L. REITZEL, *Assistant Commissioner*

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**DOMESTIC CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION  
BY KINDS - 1959**



**Total Domestic Consumption  
463 Billion Cigarettes**